

§ 169.740

white should be approximately 12 inches wide depending on the internal arrangements of the lifeboat.

§ 169.740 Liferafts and lifefloats.

(a) Rigid type liferafts and lifefloats, together with their oars and paddles, must be conspicuously marked with the vessel's name and port of the vessel as marked on its stern as required by §67.15 of this chapter.

(b) The number of persons allowed on each rigid type liferaft and lifefloat must be conspicuously marked or painted thereon in letters and numbers at least 1½ inches high.

(c) There must be stenciled in a conspicuous place in the immediate vicinity of each inflatable liferaft the following:

INFLATABLE LIFERAFT NO———

———PERSONS CAPACITY

These markings must not be placed on the inflatable liferaft containers.

§ 169.741 Personal flotation devices and ring life buoys.

Each personal flotation device and ring life buoy must be marked with the vessel's name.

§ 169.743 Portable magazine chests.

Portable magazine chests must be marked in letters at least 3 inches high: "PORTABLE MAGAZINE CHEST—FLAMMABLE—KEEP LIGHTS AND FIRE AWAY."

§ 169.744 Emergency position indicating radio beacon (EPIRB).

Each EPIRB must be marked with the vessel's name.

§ 169.745 Escape hatches and emergency exits.

Each escape hatch and other emergency exit must be marked on both sides using at least 1-inch letters: "EMERGENCY EXIT, KEEP CLEAR", unless the markings are deemed unnecessary by the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

§ 169.746 Fuel shutoff valves.

Each remote fuel shutoff station must be marked in at least 1-inch let-

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ters indicating purpose of the valves and direction of operation.

§ 169.747 Watertight doors and hatch-
es.

Each watertight door and watertight hatch must be marked on both sides in at least 1-inch letters: "WATERTIGHT DOOR—CLOSE IN EMERGENCY" or "WATERTIGHT HATCH—CLOSE IN EMERGENCY", unless the markings are deemed unnecessary by the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

§ 169.750 Radio call sign.

Each vessel certificated for exposed or partially protected water service must have its radio call sign permanently displayed or readily available for display upon its deck or cabin top in letters at least 18 inches high.

§ 169.755 Draft marks and draft indi-
cating systems.

(a) All vessels must have draft marks plainly and legibly visible upon the stem and upon the sternpost or rudderpost or at any place at the stern of the vessel as may be necessary for easy observance. The bottom of each mark must indicate the draft.

(b) The draft must be taken from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the water at the location of the marks.

(c) In cases where the keel does not extend forward or aft to the location of the draft marks, due to a raked stem or cut away skeg, the draft must be measured from a line projected from the bottom of the keel forward or aft, as the case may be, to the location of the draft marks.

(d) In cases where a vessel may have a skeg or other appendage extending locally below the line of the keel, the draft at the end of the vessel adjacent to such appendage must be measured to a line tangent to the lowest part of such appendage and parallel to the line of the bottom of the keel.

(e) Draft marks must be separated so that the projections of the marks onto a vertical plane are of uniform height equal to the vertical spacing between consecutive marks.

(f) Draft marks must be painted in contrasting color to the hull.

(g) In cases where draft marks are obscured due to operational constraints

or by protrusions, the vessel must be fitted with a reliable draft indicating system from which the bow and stern drafts can be determined.

[CGD 89-037, 57 FR 41824, Sept. 11, 1992]

Subpart 169.800—Operations

§ 169.805 Exhibition of licenses.

Licensed personnel on any vessel subject to this subchapter shall have their licenses in their possession and available for examination at all times when the vessel is being operated.

§ 169.807 Notice of casualty.

(a) The owner, agent, master, or person in charge of a vessel involved in a marine casualty shall give notice as soon as possible to the nearest Coast Guard Marine Safety or Marine Inspection Office, whenever the casualty involves any of the following:

(1) Each accidental grounding and each intentional grounding which also meets any of the other reporting criteria or creates a hazard to navigation, the environment or the safety of the vessel;

(2) Loss of main propulsion or primary steering or any associated component or control system which causes a reduction of the maneuvering capabilities of the vessel. Loss means that systems, components, sub-system or control systems do not perform the specified or required function;

(3) An occurrence materially and adversely affecting the vessel's seaworthiness or fitness for service or route, including but not limited to fire, flooding, or failure or damage to fixed fire extinguishing systems, lifesaving equipment, auxiliary power generating equipment, Coast Guard approved equipment or bilge pumping systems;

(4) Loss of life;

(5) Injury causing a person to remain incapacitated for a period in excess of 72 hours; or

(6) An occurrence resulting in damage to property in excess of \$25,000.00. Damage includes the cost necessary to restore the property to the service condition which existed prior to the casualty but does not include the cost of salvage, gas freeing, drydocking, or demurrage.

(b) The notice must include the name and official number of the vessel involved, the name of the vessel's owner or agent, nature, location and circumstances of the casualty, nature and extent of injury to persons, and the damage to property.

(c) In addition to the notice required, the person in charge of the vessel shall report in writing or in person, as soon as possible to the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection at the port in which the casualty occurred or nearest the port of first arrival. Casualties must be reported on Form CG-2692.

(d) The owner, agent, master, or other person in charge of any vessel involved in a marine casualty shall retain for three years the voyage records of the vessel such as both rough and smooth deck and engineroom logs, navigation charts, navigation work books, compass deviation cards, gyro-compass records, record of draft, aids to mariners, radiograms sent and received, the radio log, and crew, sailing school student, instructor, and guest lists. The owner agent, master, or other officer in charge, shall make these records available to a duly authorized Coast Guard officer or employee for examination upon request.

(e) Whenever a vessel collides or is connected with a collision with a buoy or other aid to navigation under the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard, the person in charge of the vessel shall report the accident to the nearest Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection. A report on Form CG-2692 is not required unless any of the results listed in paragraph (b) of this section occur.

§ 169.809 Charts and nautical publications.

As appropriate for the intended voyage, all vessels must carry adequate and up-to-date—

- (a) Charts;
- (b) Sailing directions;
- (c) Coast pilots;
- (d) Light lists;
- (e) Notices to mariners;
- (f) Tide tables; and
- (g) Current tables.

§ 169.813 Station bills.

(a) A station bill (muster list) shall be prepared and signed by the master